

2. ATELES CUCULLATUS.

Fur very long and flaccid, blackish silvery grey; the crown and nape, the hands, and feet black; sides of the rump blackish; hair of the crown very long, forming a large hood expanding over the eyebrows; face reddish, large; orbits black.

Hab. —? British Museum.

The colour of the back is produced by the intermixture of a nearly equal quantity of very long blackish and grey hairs; the hairs of the crown and the hands and feet are short and black to the base.

3. ATELES FUSCICEPS, Fraser, MS., 1848.

Black; hairs rather long, shining, crisp, some of the longer ones of the back with indistinct brown tips; crown of the head rusty-brown; hands stout.

Hab. South America. British Museum.

Received from the Museum of the Zoological Society.

The fourth species belongs to the group that has the inside of the legs and the under part of the belly white, of which *A. belzebuth* is the type. In that species the underside of the tail is white in all the specimens we possess, while in the one now described the underside of the tail is black at the upper part. But the present species is at once distinguished from that and all the other *Ateles* I have seen by the thickness, softness, and length of the fur. I therefore propose to call it

4. ATELES VELLEROSUS, sp. nov.

Black, loins rather browner; head, outside of the limbs, the upper and lower surface of the tail deep black; throat, chest, belly, and inside of the limbs greyish white; hair very abundant, soft, and flaccid; thumb none.

Hab. —Brazil?—

The white on the inside of the arms does not approach so near the hands as in *A. belzebuth*; and the fur on the head and body is much longer, and spreads out in all directions.

2. NOTICE OF SOME NEW SPECIES OF MARMOSET MONKEYS (HAPALE AND MIDAS). BY DR. J. EDW. GRAY, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S., ETC.

The species of the American Monkeys are extremely difficult to distinguish, and perhaps the Marmosets are as difficult as any; at least, if we are to judge by the works of preceding zoologists, they must be so. Some have formed them into a multitude of species, every slight variation being regarded as a species; others, as Lesson, who only worked from books, have reduced them to a small number. In doing this, they have evidently been misled by the descriptions, and have placed together species that they would never have united if they had seen them in life or in a museum. I have been naming a few

of the lately received specimens in the Museum ; and this has induced me to re-examine several that have been in the collection for years.

The species of *Hapale* may be separated into four groups :—

- I. *Ears naked, external, exposed, with a band of elongated hairs across the inner surface of the conch, forming a tuft. Tail annulated. Hapale.*

HAPALE AURITA, Geoff.

Blackish, minutely punctulated with yellow or red ; sides of the head, limbs, and hinder part black-brown ; face more or less white ; ear-tuft grey, varies ; back blackish, without any indication of cross bands.

Var. Back punctulated with red and with faint pale cross bands, especially on the loins.

Hab. Brazil.

A large and strong species, much larger than *H. iacchus*. Lesson united it to that species, and Isidore Geoffroy in his Catalogue places it with them, not having observed the peculiarity in the position of the tuft.

I do not know *H. humeralifer*, Geoff.

- II. *The ears naked, with a tuft of elongated hairs on the front edge of the ear-opening. Hair of sides of head elongated. Tail annulated. Iacchus.*

HAPALE IACCHUS.

The back cross-banded ; face with a white spot ; the ear-tuft black, white, or grey.

I am inclined, from the examination of a large series of specimens, to believe that this species varies in the colour of the ear-tuft and also in the extent of the white on the face. From these characters M. Geoffroy divides it into four species, viz. *I. vulgaris*, *I. albicollis*, *I. penicillatus*, *I. leucocephalus* ; but these appear to me to be only slight local or accidental varieties. They are all of the same size, and they gradually pass into each other.

- III. *Ears small, with scattered short hairs, without any ear-tuft ; sunk in the long fur of the head. Tail annulated. Cebuella.*

HAPALE PYGMÆA, Spix, Bras. t. 24. f. 2 ; Castelnau, Expéd. Amér. Sud, t.

- IV. *Ears naked, exposed, without any ear-pencil. Tail uniform black. Mico.*

HAPALE MELANURA, Geoff.

Pale brown ; head, limbs, and front of body pale ; front edge of thigh and band across loins white ; tail black.

Iacchus leucomerus, Gray.

Albino var. *Simia argentata*, Linn.

Hab. Bolivia.

To the species of *Midas* described by M. Isidore Geoffroy may be added, from the British Museum Collection.

1. MIDAS LEUCOGENYS.

Black; back and outside of hinder limbs washed with reddish grey; face and lips black, with a large triangular white spot under each cheek.

Hab. Brazil.

2. MIDAS RUFOVENTER.

Midas elegantulus, Slack, Proc. Acad. N. S. Philad. 1861, p. 463.

Jacchus rufoventer, Gray, Ann. N. H. xii. p. 398 (1843).

Hab. Brazil.

This species is at once distinguished from *M. labiatus*, with which it has been confounded in the collection, by the spot on the crown of the head and the nape, and by the rufous colour of the under part coming much more forward, nearly to the throat. In *M. labiatus* the black terminates on the front of the chest, in a straight line. It differs from *M. mystax* in the small size of the whiskers, and in the body not being black, but red below.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THREE SPECIES OF DOLPHINS IN THE FREE MUSEUM AT LIVERPOOL. BY DR. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., F.L.S., V.P.Z.S., etc.

Mr. Thomas Moore, the Curator of the Free Museum at Liverpool, has kindly submitted to my examination the skeletons of three Dolphins, which have lately been most liberally presented to that institution by Captain Walker, of the ship 'Trenton.' During a voyage from India to Liverpool the Captain not only collected the specimens, preserved the bones, the tails, and the pectoral fins, but he also made drawings of the animals when they were first caught. These drawings Mr. Moore has sent to me with the skeletons for examination and comparison. A reduced representation of each of these accompanies this paper. The drawings are accompanied by models cut in pasteboard of the dorsal fins, evidently made by tracing the fins on the paper. In two of these the end of the fin is much produced backward, leaving a concave hinder margin. In the other the end is not so much produced, as the hinder edge is nearly straight.

The skull of each of the animals has the bladebones attached to it.

The skulls indicate two very distinct species of Dolphins, belonging to different sections of the genus; and the drawings show that two animals having nearly similar skulls are very differently coloured—a fact which it is very interesting to have so verified.